

# CARRANZA'S WAR MOVES MENACE PERSHING'S TROOPS

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EDITION

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# GERMAN LINE IS CRUMPLED UP; LOSE FIVE TOWNS TO THE ALLIES

## WAR PREPARATIONS HURRIED BY CARRANZA ARMY HEADS; TREVINO MENACES PERSHING

Mexican Troops Closing In and Likely to Attack at Once, American Commander Is Warned—Bridges and Trains Bearing Militia Guarded.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 1.—Reports from Gen. Pershing in Mexico and from headquarters commanders along the border reflected the hurried preparations being made by the Mexican War Department for a clash with the American army.

Troop trains were nearing the border from north, east and west, but increased efforts were made to keep from the public the actual schedules of the trains and the time of their arrival at destinations.

On all lines where army officers and railway officials believed attempts might be made to interfere with the movement, details of soldiers have been sent and bridges were under guard.

Brig. Gen. George Bell Jr., commanding the American army detachments at El Paso, was in wireless communication with Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing at the latter's headquarters at Colonia Dublan, Mexico. He has sent Gen. Pershing a synopsis of the Carranza memorandum given out last night in Mexico City, adding to it an imperative warning to be on his guard to-day, even to an attack by the Carranza forces of Gen. Jacinto Trevino, which are closing in on Pershing. Whether this warning was sent under orders from Washington Gen.

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## NEW YORK TROOPS TO LEAD THE INVASION OF EASTERN MEXICO IN CASE OF CONFLICT

Camp Preparations Evidence That Militia From This State Will Be Backbone of Movement With Gen. O'Ryan as the Dominating Figure.

By Martin Green.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

MALLEN, Tex., July 1.—Camp evidence that the War Department intends that the New York militia shall be the backbone of the invasion of Eastern Mexico in case of war multiplies hourly. In fact, the whole war situation at this end of the international boundary is to be in militia hands with Major Gen. O'Ryan of New York as the dominating commanding figure.

Numerically outclassing a combination of all the other units destined for encampment in this part of Texas, the New York troops must necessarily form the most important factor of the invasion.

The regular army is largely occupied along the Chihuahua and Sonora borders of Mexico and to a considerable extent to the southeast of that territory. Until this district is approached the regular force is small and almost entirely occupied in patrol and guard duty.

It will not be possible to send into Mexico from Southeastern Texas a force of regulars sufficient to cope with the well armed Carranza forces that are assembling across the river, hence the mobilization here of a powerful militia force which in case of war is destined to cross the Rio Grande under the protection of fire from batteries of heavy artillery stationed on the American side of the river and make a dash for the interior.

At 8 o'clock last night a train loaded with artillery horses and artillerymen from Fort Hill, Okla., passed through this town bound west at forty miles an hour. It was followed later by two other artillery trains, both moving as fast as the engine could turn the wheels.

This artillery was routed for Brownsville Thursday night. Some time after the trains left Houston the War Department diverted them to the West from Harlingen.

Pontoon bridges sufficient in size and number to carry large detachments of artillery, cavalry and infantry across the Rio Grande have been sent to Samfordyce, the terminal of the branch road running west from Harlingen. In the past two days, ARTILLERY AND PONTOONS MASSED AT SAMFORDYCE.

The artillery has followed to Samfordyce. More than 20,000 troops are to be concentrated about McAllen, convenient to Samfordyce within the next two weeks or as soon as they can be brought from the North. Samfordyce is twenty miles across the country from Rio Grande City, an American town on the Rio Grande across the river from Camargo, where a Carranza army is gathering in force.

Motor trucks have been sent to Samfordyce by the railroad. It would appear to be reasonable to suppose, therefore, that if there is war and Mexico is invaded the New York, New Jersey and Texas troops stationed in this vicinity, together with the heavy artillery, will be sent across at Rio Grande City with the

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

(For Racing Results See Page 2.)

## BRITISH AND FRENCH CAPTURE SIXTEEN MILES OF TRENCHES

Allies Gain Five Miles on Nearly the Entire Front in a Great Offensive Which Began To-Day, Reaching Second Line Trenches.

Hand to Hand Fighting Marks the Struggle at Many Points and Some Villages Are Partly Held by the Allies and the Germans.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, IN FRANCE, July 1.—Reports received from the front, five hours after the combined French and British offensive was launched at 7.30 o'clock this morning, showed that the allies had captured the towns of La Boisselle, Serre and Montauban and Curlu and Faviere Woods. The main first line trenches over the entire front under attack are reported to have been stormed, and at various points the fighting has reached the main second line.

These reports show that the French and British, at points of their furthest advances, have broken through a distance of more than five miles beyond the first German trenches. Montauban is five and one-half miles east of the old British front, and Curlu Wood is six miles east-southeast of Albert.

The British are endeavoring to surround Thiepval, and at other points an intense struggle is under way for towns and villages. Reports from the front indicate that the important German position at Fricourt may be cut off.

The British are making progress behind the front lines in German-held territory. Serre and Montauban, which the British have captured, are important tactical points. Serre is southeast of Hebuterne, and Montauban is northeast of Bray. The British are fighting for the villages of Mametz and Contalmaison, portions of which they hold. The British are fighting gallantly, and have taken many prisoners in the front lines.

The French, advancing on the British right, are moving with great steadiness. After the assault they very quickly covered a distance of two kilometers beyond the German front line. Thus far the day has gone well for France and England.

## BRITISH OPEN ATTACK ON A TWENTY-MILE FRONT

French Move Forward Simultaneously to South of the Somme River—Five-Day Bombardment Preceded Assault.

LONDON, July 1.—The supreme attack of the allied forces, the long heralded advance against the giant German army on the western battle line was begun at 7.30 o'clock this morning. The result of it was a gain for the allied troops such as has not

## REPEATED ALLIED ATTACKS REPULSED, SAYS BERLIN

Germans Claim Successes in Engagements Preceding Great Drive of To-Day—Barely Mention New Offensive.

BERLIN, July 1 (via London).—Reconnoitering attacks by French and British troops along the western front during the night were in all cases repulsed by the Germans, the War Office announced to-day. Following is the text of the report:

"Repeated French and British reconnoitering attacks during the night were everywhere repulsed. A number of prisoners and some material remained in our hands."

"The attacks were preceded by intense fire, gas attacks and mine explosions."

"Early this morning fighting activity appreciably increased on both sides of the Somme."

been known since the Germans were beaten back from the gates of Paris.

Sixteen miles of the forward entrenchments of the Germans were taken in a drive by the British forces north of the Somme. At the same time, French troops on the British right advanced and, according to a bulletin from the British War Office, made gains equally effective.

The overwhelming attack of the British was made on a twenty-mile front north of the Somme after a bombardment which, lasting for an hour and a half, was the most terrific in which the British were ever engaged. For five days the guns had never been silent, thousands upon thousands of shells had been hurled into the German works. Then, after the last terrific blast, the British advanced upon the stubbornly held German entrenchments.

ALLIES REACH SECOND LINE TRENCHES. So determined was the assault of the allied forces that at some points all the main first line trenches of the Germans were taken, and operations have now reached the main second line, according to reports from the British headquarters in France.

Town after town was taken by the allies in their irresistible advance. Serre, Montauban, Curlu, La Boisselle and the Faviere Woods were captured in spite of stiff resistance.

Northwest of Thiepval, which was ferociously bombarded and reduced, the British have taken up a strong position in an effort to surround it.

The Germans still hold Fricourt, Ouvillers and Beaumont-Hamel, but the British have made a fresh attack upon the latter place, and are attempting to cut off Fricourt, an important German position.

An intense struggle is in progress for the possession of Contalmaison, one end of which is held by the British while the Germans hold the other. Fighting is going on at the village of Mametz, six miles east of Albert and the Anglo-French forces are driving eastward in the general direction of Cambrai. Such news as is permitted to come from the front indicates that the advances of the allied troops are carrying the strongest positions of the Germans. The advances reached their greatest depth along a thirteen-mile front extending from a point north of Albert to a point southeast of that village. Serre is fourteen miles southeast of Arras and Montauban six miles east of Albert.

GERMANS DRIVEN OUT OF TRENCHES.

Shaken by the incessant bombardment and confronted by masses of British troops which advanced in the face of all the fire the Kaiser's forces could direct against them, the Germans were driven from trench after trench. Many prisoners—how many could not be estimated—have been taken and latest dispatches announce that the battle is progressing with the utmost violence on both the British and French fronts.

The text of the War Office announcement is as follows: "An attack was launched north of the River Somme this morning, at 7.30 A. M., in conjunction with the French. British troops

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